FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1849. [NO. 1656.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME new BUGGY and HARNESS. Also a good new CARRYALL.—Six and twelve months' credit. Price very cheap. Call and examine them.

E FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-3w

For San Francisco, (California,)
DIRECT.

THE new A. 1. copper fastened and coppered, Live Oak and red Cedar built Barque JNO. A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
Wilmington, Feb'y 15. 55-6w

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of County business.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 2w

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker Sting Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville will be opened at the following places and under the superintendence of the following persons, viz:

At Pittsborough, under the superintendence of N. A. Stedman, Dr. S. McClenahan, Green Womack, J. H. Haughton.

Canton—A. E. Chesnutt, Rich'd Holmes, J. Johnson, T. I. Faison.

Carthage—John Morrison, S. C. Bruce, Sam'l J. Person, Alex'r Kelly.

Ashborough—J. Worth, J. M. A. Drake, B. F. Hoover, Hugh McCain.

Lumberton—T. A. Norment, John T. Pope, R. C. Rhodes, J. A. Rowland.

Fair Bluff—Augustus Smith, Hinnant Faulk, Joseph C. Lee, Alva Smith.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. MARTINE, *Ch'n pro tem.*
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55tf

British Periodical Literature.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!
Subscribe early while the terms are low!!

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *facsimile* of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00	pr. an.
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For any three do.	7 00	"
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00	"

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PREMIUMS,

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
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The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, *one* volume of any of the premiums above named.

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A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive *three* premium volumes.

☞ *Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.*

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

*** *No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs*, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid *in full to the publishers*, without recourse to an *agent*.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British Publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat *'subscribe early while the price is low.'*

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., New York.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished (gratis) to such as desire them. Will also attend to establishing claims under the act of 1848.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-6w

Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of the College year, 1848-'9, commenced in this Institution on the first Monday in January last, under the most flattering circumstances. The College Classes are now filled with a larger number of young Ladies than during any previous Session, whilst the intrinsic excellencies of the Institution, and the superior advantages by which it is recommended to public patronage, inspire the confident expectation of a future career of eminent and lasting usefulness to the State and to society at large.

The Buildings are very handsome and well constructed for educational purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young Ladies, with entire comfort and convenience, in addition to any number that may be supplied from the town of Greensborough. The location is elevated and dry, free from any local cause of disease, and is believed to be as healthy and safe in all respects as any within the limits of the State. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample space for extended walks and every healthful exercise, without passing beyond the enclosures of the College. The government is firm, but of a mild and parental cast, whilst the most unwearied diligence is given to the inculcation of those principles and the formation of those habits which will qualify the young to meet successfully their responsibilities upon the trying theatre of life. The various departments of learning, included in a course of instruction as thorough and complete as any pursued in the highest institutions of our country, are arranged under proper classifications, and entrusted to a competent and faithful Faculty, consisting of seven or more Professors and Teachers, who have been carefully selected, and who are eminently qualified in the separate departments assigned them.

Public attention is earnestly invited to the superior facilities afforded by the College for the accomplished education of the young; and an extended patronage is the more confidently expected, since the sole object proposed by the Board of Trustees is to confer a public benefit, and not to promote private and individual interests.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.

Board, per Session, at $8 per month, $40
Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, 20
Music $20; French or Spanish $5; Painting and Drawing $5; Oil Painting $15; Needle work and Shell work $5.
Tuition in Preparatory Department, $12 to $15
" Primary " $8

The College Uniform, adopted by order of the Trustees, consists in Summer of a plain white dress—in Winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

No accounts hereafter to be opened in stores, unless directly authorised by parents and guardians.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Feb'y 8, 1849. 55-6w

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BOSTON LINE of PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & BRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitmeat
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.
October 14, 1848.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. SPARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be opened on Wednesday next, in the building corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the Charter, and will remain open from 11 to 1 o'clock of every day, for 30 days.

And at the following places, on Monday the 19th inst., under the direction of the following gentlemen:

At Salisbury, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Joseph F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Wilmington, under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Gen. Lewis H. Marsteller, Gen. Alex'r McRae, and George W. Davis, Esq.

At Little River Factory, Cumberland county, under the direction of Duncan Murchison, Daniel McDiarmid, and Henry Elliot, Esqs., and Col. Alex'r Murchison.

At Carthage, under the direction of Col. John Morrison, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. M. Worth, Alex'r Kelly, and Samuel J. Person, Esqs.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Jonathan Worth, J. M. A. Drake, and Alfred Marsh, Esqs.

At Lexington, under the direction of Robert Forster, Andrew Hunt, H. R. Dusenberry, and Alfred Hargrave, Esqs.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Arch'd G. Carter, W. F. Watt, and Thos. McNeely, Esqs.

At Troy, under the direction of Col. James L. Gaines, N. G. Knight, and W. Lassater, Esqs.

At Rockingham, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, Esq., Col. John W. Covington, and Col. Walter L. Steele.

At Wadesborough, under the direction of Absalom Myers, Hampton B. Hammond, Wm. B. McCorkle, and Walter R. Leak, Esqs.

By order of the Commissioners appointed in the Town of Fayetteville.

GEO. McNEILL, Chairman,
D. G. MACRAE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 9, 1849. 54tf

TIMBERED LAND AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as attorney for Duncan McDougald, of Starkville, Miss., will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, a valuable Tract of Land, said to be well timbered, lying on Puppy Creek, in the county of Cumberland, known as the Sinclair place, joining the lands of McDougald and others, and containing 147 acres, more or less.

E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 7, 1849. 54

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanner's Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

THERE was committed to the Jail of this County, on the 26th ultimo, a mulatto woman, calling herself SOPHY JONES. She is about 22 years old, of good figure, light complexion, and very likely. The story she relates of herself is as follows: She was born in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.; her mother was a white woman, does not know her father. She was carried off when 10 or 11 years of age by a mulatto man to Randolph county, where she was bound out by him to Jesse Henshaw, New Salem, since which time she has not seen or heard of her mother.—She has a daughter between 3 and 4 years old living with Miles Chambliss, of Randolph county. She has been lately living in Greensborough, N. C., which place she left a short time since for Danville, Va.; thence she took a batteau to Gaston, N. C.; thence by the same conveyance back to Clarksville, Va., where she was taken up on suspicion of being a slave, (having no free papers) and sent to the County Jail. Any person owning such property can release her by proving same and paying charges, otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

F. W. BOYD, Jailer
for Mecklenburg county.
Boydton, Va., Feb. 5, 1849. 54-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Catharine Bain, *versus* John Bain, Peter Bain, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, heirs at law of Barbara McDougald.

Petition for the sale of a Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, formerly Effy McPhail, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made according to act of Assembly, notifying the said non-residents personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of Dec'r, A. D. 1848.
51-6w] J. McLAURIN.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

The Commissioners of the Bank of Fayetteville have concluded that the 2d payment on Stock will be thirty days after closing the Books.

JAMES KYLE, Ch'n C. B. F.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.

J. E BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., 81; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Topper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

Feb. 3. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.

HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

Telegraph between Europe and America.—Dr. Jones, the Telegraph Agent in New York, considers the project before the Senate for a submerged line through the ocean, visionary, but proposes through the Journal of Commerce that the governments of Europe and America unite in forming a line from New York to the Pacific, and thence along the N. W. coast to Behring's Straits. This—36 miles wide and 30 fathoms deep—he says may be crossed by sinking the wires with anchors. If the English channel can be crossed from the English to the French coast, it is certain, he argues, that Behring's Straits can be crossed with facility. Thence he would proceed through the Eastern part of the Russian Empire to St. Petersburg, from whence lines could diverge to all the different capitals of Europe. It is estimated that the fluid moves at the rate of 200,000 miles a second. In other words were it possible to extend nine times round the world, the lightning would pass through it from one end to the other in one second!

The Taxes are, indeed, heavy—said Dr. Franklin on one occasion—and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them—but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners can not ease or deliver us by allowing any abatement.

The Wall of China.—Schlegel, in his Philosophy of History, speaking of this stupendous fabric, says: "Such is the height and thickness of this wall, that it has been calculated, that its cubic contents exceed all the buildings of England and Scotland."

The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach the young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them, and one which they themselves will not feel disposed to alienate.

A gentle Hint.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says:—"A gentleman who came up the river with General Taylor, as far as Smithland, informed us yesterday that Gen. Taylor stated in conversation, that if *he* was an office holder when a new administration came into power, against which he had taken an active part, he would *resign* his office."

"There's a good time coming," for the printers at last; for it is said that Old Zack will consider no man's claims to office who cannot show full receipts from the printers. There being 4,596,231 office-seekers, of whom 4,585,120 owe the printer, there will be lots of "paying up."

Mathematics of Matrimony.—Rogers, the poet, says of a true wife in her relations to her husband, that she

"Doubles his pleasures and his cares divides."

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

IN THE SENATE, FEB'Y 12,

On the proposition to abolish the punishment of flogging in the Navy.

After a few remarks by Mr. Atherton and Mr. Hale,

Mr. BADGER said:—Mr. President, I concur entirely in what fell from the honorable Senator at the head of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Atherton,) as to the impropriety of the introduction of this provision into this bill, and the special impropriety of the particular manner in which it is introduced, and the particular effect which must result from it if it be retained. In the first place, however, I would remark that I do not concur in the views taken by the honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) that this particular species of punishment ought to be abolished. I am one of those who very strongly doubt whether this species of punishment can be discontinued in the service without destroying all means of keeping up a wholesome discipline there, unless the gentleman will rewrite the laws regulating the Navy Department in blood, and inflict the penalty of death for minor offences. I look upon the movement as the result of a mistaken philanthropy, and believe that not only every officer in the service will give a decided disapprobation to the proposed measure, but I have reason to believe that a very large proportion of the seamen—and that proportion embracing all the good men in the service—would feel that a wrong was done to them if this species of control were withheld from the commanding officers of the navy. They know, what the honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) has not had an opportunity of knowing, that if this power were to be abolished there are many men in the naval service who would feel perfectly willing, some who would be gratified at the idea of passing the larger portion of a cruise in confinement, if thereby they could be saved from performing the labor which is required, and discharging the duties which are imposed on others.

But I do not propose to go into that subject. Admit, for the purpose of this discussion, that the Senator from New Hampshire is right; admit that every law which authorizes the infliction of corporal punishment upon the sailor or person in the naval service of the United States ought to be repealed; assume that, and how can this amendment be supported? Laying aside the question of place; laying aside the violation of common order in proceeding, in virtue of which this question is to be decided, without any examination by an appropriate committee of this body; laying aside the difficulty that no opportunity has been had by the Senate, through their committee or otherwise, to acquire information from the proper department, to learn what is to be the actual and practical effect of this change of discipline, of abolishing this species of punishment which has been in the naval service ever since it was established; laying aside all these objections, what does this amendment propose? Does it repeal any law authorizing the infliction of this punishment? No, sir. Does it propose to repeal any? Not at all. It leaves every law in full force, so that, supposing the bill to pass with this clause in it, an officer would have lawful authority to inflict this punishment; and, according to the existing law, he would not be liable in an action as a person who had assumed jurisdiction not conferred upon him.

As the law stands, the punishment of flogging may be lawfully inflicted. And what is to be the effect of retaining this proviso in the bill? That if the Secretary of the Navy does not issue an order to prevent this law from being carried into effect during the time covered by this appropriation bill, he shall lose his salary. But that is not all the admirable justice and propriety of this proviso. Every clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy is to lose his compensation, if the Secretary does not issue an order to prohibit the punishment of whipping in the navy.

MR. HALE, interposing. I would ask the honorable Senator where he finds that?

MR. BADGER. In the proviso at the end of the clause making an appropriation for the compensation of the Secretary of the Navy and the clerks and officers in his Department; it reads:

"*Provided*, That it shall be, and hereby is, made the duty of the Secretary of the Navy forthwith to publish an order to abolish the practice of whipping in the navy."

It is an appropriation, then, to pay all those officers upon a certain condition, and if the condition is not performed, none of them are to be paid at all. Well, now, sir, what a spectacle would be presented if such a provision should meet the approbation of the American Congress? What would be the result of its adoption? Why, sir, the very moment this appropriation bill expires, there is not even a condition which requires that the Secretary of the Navy shall prohibit the execution of the law. As it now stands, the law declares that this power shall be possessed, and, therefore, declares that there may be cases in which it is right and just to exercise this power. But what is this proviso? That, if the Secretary of the Navy, the law remaining in full force, will issue an order to prevent the execution of the law, he shall receive his pay, otherwise he shall not; and if he does not do it, all the subordinates in his office shall forfeit their pay also, although they have no more power over the subject than the sailors who are flogged, and for whom sympathy is sought to be excited.

Why, sir, is my judgment, we might just as well put in a proviso that, if the Secretary of the Navy sent no ship to the Mediterranean until the expiration of the appropriation bill, he should receive his pay, otherwise, he should not, and all the clerks in his office should forfeit their pay. For aught I know, it may be worthy of grave consideration whether this punishment in the navy ought to be abolished.—But this I know: it is making a most important change in the discipline of that service; it is a change which no man should make without the most careful examination; it is a subject of such deep importance that it admits of no hasty or inconsiderate legislation. We had better inconsiderately appropriate twenty millions of dollars to purposes of wild extravagance; we had better misapply twenty millions of dollars in any way than hastily and inconsiderately set aside the practice and experience of the Government, go against the views of all those who have had the best opportunity of forming a correct judgment, and thereby, perhaps, find that we have destroyed the power of this right arm of the national defence. At all events, surely, it cannot, I think, be a grave question that this amendment is out of place; that it is inconsistent and absurd, because it leaves laws in force, and then offers a premium to the Secretary of the Navy to prevent their execution; and because it is grossly unjust; because it visits upon the subordinates in his office the forfeiture of their compensation if he does not do what the proviso calls upon him to do.

Mr. Hale here moved to amend, so as to remove the absurdity produced by the proviso, and followed up his motion by a long speech.

MR. BADGER. I said, sir, when up before, that I considered this proposal as the result of a mistaken philanthropy, and I urged, as being entitled to some weight in the consideration of the proposition, that it was designed to subvert a system of discipline that had prevailed in the navy from the commencement of the Government.

Well, now, sir, if I had wanted any evidence to satisfy me that the plan proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire was the result of a mistaken philanthropy, he has furnished it to me in the answer which he has given to what I have said. He says, in the first place, that he has very little respect for any thing human. Well, is the Senator's amendment divine? Does the Senator claim that his plan is any thing above human? Is he personally above the condition of a human being, better qualified to establish a government and provide regulations for the discipline of the navy than those who established the system, which we have executed from the commencement of the Government down to the present time? Surely the Senator does not mean that. Well, then, there are here two human things which have been adopted and have been in force more than half a century. Under the operation of the regulations, as already established, the Senator confesses our navy has acquired the most signal glory, and has shown itself at all times not only capable of defending the country, but of adding the highest renown to its reputation. It is an undoubted fact that, in no naval service on earth, is there such prompt obedience, and, among those who compose the great body of sailors in the navy, of the world generally, there is no more ready obedience than is to be found in our own navy.—Well, then, sir, we have two human things; one originating to-day, the effect of it unknown and untried; and that, according to the honorable Senator's views, gives it a preference over the past system, because it has existed for more than half a century—because it has been tried and found to be most beneficial. Now, the honorable Senator says that I am opposed to measures of reform; that I am for supporting antiquated usages and old abuses. Has the Senator shown this to be an abuse? Has he offered an argument to show it? Has he stated a fact to show it? I have said nothing about maintaining abuses, because they are old. I say, and I call upon the Senator to disprove it if he can, that it is admitted by every one that it is some recommendation of a practice that it has prevailed for more than half a century, and has been found productive of the most beneficial results.

But the Senator talks about abuses. What are abuses? Does every thing become an abuse because it has been long continued? The Senator calls this an abuse. An abuse of what? Why, sir, it can only be an abuse of power, on the supposition of being unnecessary. No regulation for the government of the naval service, however stringent—no punishment, however severe, if it be necessary to enable the naval service to discharge the duty it owes to the country, can be called an abuse. If it be the exercise of a necessary power by the Government to accomplish the great end of national defence, it is nothing less than an absurdity to call it an abuse. Further, in order that the Senator should show that this is an abuse, he must, in the first place, show us that the exercise of this power is unnecessary; that the object to be accomplished by it can be successfully accomplished by other means. Has he attempted to show it? Has he offered an argument to show it? Has he stated a fact to show it? No, sir; no, sir. What has he done? Why, he has given us declamatory statements about the rights of humanity. Well, what more has he done? Why, he has indulged in rhetorical exaggerations calculated to do more injury to the character of the American navy, to the character of the American Government, and all officers connected with it, than the bitterest of our enemies beyond the ocean could have circulated against us. He has stated here that, according to the returns laid before us, and to the information to be derived from records in the Department, it appears that, from January to December, the blood of our seamen is continually flowing. Now is it so? The honorable Senator, in stating this, I presume, does not state it from his own knowledge, not being connected with that branch of the service. It is a grave and serious charge; and, if true, it is a reflection upon the character of this Government, that our seamen should be turned over to the control of officers who, in the indulgence of their hellish propensities, cause their blood to flow without cessation. And yet the Senator says, in the same breath, that he bears willing testimony to the humanity of the officers of our navy. How is it, then? Is it that the Secretary of the Navy, or that the President of the United States, is so deeply imbued with this love of bloodshed, thus desirous of witnessing human suffering, that they carefully abstain from interposing any humane regulation? I am sure, sir, that on reflection the Senator from New Hampshire, who I am satisfied can have no intention of doing injustice to those gallant officers or to the service, will perceive, that in using the expressions he has used in the haste of debate, he has done injustice, and that it is due to himself to modify and reduce those expressions. Well, what else has the Senator offered for the purpose of showing the existence of these abuses? Why, it is said by him that as long as officers are mere men, and power is conferred upon them, that power will be abused. That is a proposition that will not be disputed. But the case of the officers of the navy furnishes no greater example of this than is to be found elsewhere. All power will be occasionally abused as long as it is vested in the hands of beings with like passions as ourselves, but no more abused by them than it will be abused by us. Why should it be so? They are men of as high principle, of as honorable feelings, and a very large proportion of them are men of as high intelligence as we are. Why, then, should we suppose that this power in their hands would oftener be abused than power in the hands of any other class of men? Sir, there is no reason to suppose it; and hence the argument that this power must be abolished, must be annihilated, because it is subject to occasional abuse, would be equally valid and forcible for the abolition of all laws. But society cannot exist without the possession of power in some quarter or other, to be exercised for the general welfare; and we are obliged to submit to the occasional abuse of power in order to avoid the greater evil of anarchy. That is the ground upon which all power is vested in the hands of men over their fellow men.

But I was very sorry to hear the Senator from New Hampshire make one statement that he did make. I hope he will see reason to qualify that statement. I hope he will retract it. The Senator has said that the possession of this power is calculated to produce mutiny, and that it ought to produce mutiny. He has given his Senatorial sanction, in his place on this floor, to encourage the sailors in our navy to mutiny against their officers; and when hereafter, on some distant cruise, it shall be found necessary to exercise this power for the control and discipline of the ship's crew, and unfortunate and misguided men, misled into a mistaken resistance of that authority, shall be called to pay the forfeit of their lives for it, as they certainly would be, I pray the honorable Senator to reflect how remotely or immediately, though undesignedly, this very speech of his may have made him a participant in shedding the blood of those unfortunate men; and that they will be able to say before the tribunal that tries them, "We did but resist an authority which in the Senate of the United States, on the high authority of a distinguished member of that body, speaking in his place and before the country, we were told we ought to resist; and shall we be dragged to death, humble, ignorant, and unenlightened as we are as to our rights, and incapable of defining them for ourselves, and understanding to what extent we should be subjected to authority, when we have done nothing except what we were told by an honorable Senator, on the floor of the Senate, that we had a right to do and ought to do?" I hope the honorable Senator from New Hampshire is, and I doubt not that he is, sincerely anxious to preserve to the country our glorious navy, and sincerely anxious to keep it a useful portion of the great machinery by which this Government is carried on. But it cannot be otherwise useful than by enforcing obedience, from the highest officer to the lowest in the service, absolute obedience. Upon the same argument which I hear urged by the Senator, the inferior officers might be called on to mutiny; for what, it might be asked, is more degrading than that one man should move and act, and speak and live and do, under the control and bidding of another man no better than himself? It is degrading, it might be said, to a young midshipman to submit to the absolute control of a lieutenant in the service; and it might be asked why he is thus degraded? But is it so? Is it believed to be so by those having understanding minds, who have been trained up in the service? No, sir. They realize the necessity for submission to authority; they believe that nothing that is necessary to the service of the country should be considered degrading to a citizen of the country, and therefore willingly and cheerfully do they submit. Sir, I know the readiness of their spirits; I know the promptness with which their once free wills are subordinated to what they consider just authority, and so far from submission being discountenanced by them, they would feel it to be a foul blot on their escutcheon if their brother officers could say to them, You have been disobedient to authority. And should that disobedience occur, permit me to tell the honorable Senator that there is no corporal punishment that would inflict so great a pang on the heart of an officer whose resource is his profession, and whose character is his wealth, as the charge of insubordination; it would inflict pain upon his heart, compared with which the corporal suffering of the idle or the vicious sailor, and upon such only does punishment fall, is no more to be regarded than the idle winds. Sir, there is obliged to be this subordination in the service. For more than half a century this punishment has existed, and during that time, sir, never has there been known in the world a navy so free from rebellious opposition, whose character and the conduct of whose seamen have been so generally commendable, almost universally marked as it has been by a ready and cheerful obedience, and consequently so capable of performing the service of the country with success, as the navy of the United States.

Now, for aught I know, it may be true that this punishment ought to be abolished, but the Senator from New Hampshire has not stated a single reason for it. He says the punishment is degrading. So it is. It is necessary to inflict a punishment of degradation often. They deserve punishment who wilfully violate the law, and the nature and character of punishment must always carry degradation with it when the offence itself is degrading; and, after all that has been said—though no doubt this power, like every other, has been abused—as a general rule, the honorable Senator will find this to be the case, that a sailor who has once served as a man-of-wars-man, whose term has expired, and who has an opportunity of re-entering, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred gives it a decided preference over the merchant service. They know what it is; and if, as a body, they have so suffered as to be placed in a condition to feel that they ought to mutiny, they would not voluntarily return into the service and submit themselves to its exactions. I think you will find, or that it might have been found, if the matter had been brought before a committee for investigation, as the importance of the subject demands, that there are but few men in the naval service, in comparison with the large number belonging to the navy, who ever fall under the necessity of being punished, and the example which is witnessed is not for the good and faithful, but for the unruly and vicious.—The example thus set, when the insubordinates are found and brought sometimes to punishment, is absolutely necessary for the government of the ship, and it is also proper as putting a mark of distinction between them and those worthy and gallant tars who faithfully and honestly submit to the hardships of their condition, and discharge the duties they owe to the country in whose service they have voluntarily enlisted.

Colonial History of North Carolina.

Gov. Wright, To the Sec. of State. No. 51. | S. P. O. Georgia, Vol. 218. Sav., Geo., 20 June, 1775.

My Lord: The Liberty People have now got another pretence for raising men. They assert that Mr. Stuart, the Superintendant, has been endeavoring to raise the Cherokee Indians to come down against them; this they allege they have got undoubted proof of, and all he can say will not convince them to the contrary; his friends in Charlestown gave him a hint, and he left that and came here, but they sent some of their party here, who have so inflamed and enraged our people that he did not think himself safe, and His Majesty's armed Schooner St. John having put in from Providence, he went on board her, and I suppose by this time, is sailed for St. Augustine; and several boats full of men from the Carolina side have been down at our inlet, some days. The accounts differ as to number; some call them 53, others 80, all well and completely armed. Same allege their intention was to seize on Mr. Stuart, which very probably was part of their errand; but I believe they have another point in view, and that is three vessels being expected here from London, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder being on board for the Indian Trade, they intend to seize on that and carry it to Carolina; and this is certainly in their power to do, and it is not possible to prevent it, if attempted. And one of these vessels arrived here on Saturday the 8th inst., and the Captain, one Ashe, informs me that several boats lay off a little way from him, and that one with 3 or 4 men came on board and one of them inquired whether he had any gunpowder on board, and on shewing his cockets and their finding he had none, they behaved very civilly and went away, but made great inquiry after another ship, one Maitland, who has a large quantity of gunpowder on board, and it is said they intend to watch our inlet till the others come, and to take out all the gunpowder. And if that is the case, I am much afraid it will embarrass us with the Indians, for they have for some time been very impatient for their usual supplies, and in order to pacify them, I have told them that the difference we had with them last year prevented the merchants from sending for goods, that none was wrote for till after our disputes were settled in October last, and that it takes a great while for ships to carry letters and orders from hence to England and that there the goods would be to make (I told them this to gain time) and afterwards be sent here, and that sometimes ships have very long passages, and we could not depend on a supply till late in the Summer, and with this they were tolerably well satisfied; but if they are now disappointed, they will conclude we have some design against them, and I can't tell what may be the results, for they are a very jealous suspicious people, and as they have been told by the Chicesaw Indians that the white people are going to join the Choctaws against them, it may confirm that report. And thus your Lordship sees the state we are in in every respect, and no King's sloop or cruizer heard of yet.

* By the enclosed paper your Lordship will see the extraordinary resolves by the people in Charlotte Town Mecklenburg County, and I should not be surprised if the same should be done every where else.

I have the honor to be, with perfect esteem, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obliged and obedient Servant,

JAS. WRIGHT.

The Earl of Dartmouth, &c. &c.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE
AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Tuesday, June 13, 1775.

Extract. Charlotte Town Mecklenburg Co. May 31, 1775.

This day the Committee of this County met and passed the following Resolves:

Whereas, by an address to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive, that all laws and commissions confirmed by and derived from the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil constitution of these colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide, in some degree for the exigencies of this country in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following Resolves, viz:

I. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these Colonies are null and void, and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.

II. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the great continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other legislative or executive power does or can exist, at this time, in any of these colonies.

III. As all former laws are now suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain Rules and Regulations for the internal Government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

IV. That the inhabitants of this County do meet on a certain day appointed by this committee, and having formed themselves into Nine companies (to wit) eight in the County and one in the Town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel and other military officers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain, and former constitution of this Province.

V. That for the better preservation of the peace and administration of justice, each of those companies do choose from their own body, two discreet Freeholders, who shall be empowered, each by himself and singly, to decide and determine all matters of controversy, arising within said Company, under the sum of twenty shillings, and jointly and together, all controversies under the sum of forty shillings; yet so as that decisions may admit of appeal to the convention of the Select Men of the County; and also that any one of these men, shall have power to examine and commit to any confinement, persons accused of petit larceny.

VI. That those two Select Men, thus chosen, do jointly and together choose from the body of their particular company, two persons properly qualified to act as Constables, who may assist them in the execution of their office.

VII. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these Select Men, he do issue his warrant, directed to the Constable, commanding him to bring the aggressor before him or them, to answer said complaint.

VIII. That these Eighteen Select Men, thus appointed, do meet every third Tuesday in January, April, July and October, at the Court House in Charlotte, to hear and determine all matters of controversy, for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeals; and in cases of felony, to commit the person or persons convicted thereof to close confinement, until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such cases.

IX. That these Eighteen Select men, thus convened, do choose a Clerk, to record the transactions of said Convention, and that said Clerk, upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved, do issue his warrant to one of the Constables of the Company to which the offender belongs, directing said Constable to summons and warn said offender to appear before the Convention, at their next sitting, to answer the aforesaid complaint.

X. That any person making complaint upon oath, to the Clerk, or any member of the Convention, that he has reason to suspect that any person or persons indebted to him in a sum above forty shillings, intend clandestinely to withdraw from the County without paying such debt, the Clerk or such member shall issue his warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said person or persons into safe custody, until the next sitting of the Convention.

XI. That when a debtor for a sum below forty shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any goods or chattels of said debtor, as may be found, and such goods or chattels may be seized and held in custody by the Constables, for the space of thirty days, in which time if the debtor fail to return and discharge the debt, the Constable shall return the warrant to one of the Select Men of the Company, where the goods are found, who shall issue orders to the Constable to sell such a part of such goods as shall amount to the sum due; that when the debt exceeds forty shillings the return shall be made to the Convention, who shall issue orders for sale.

XII. That all receivers and collectors of quit rents, public and county taxes, do pay the same into the hands of the Chairman of this Committee, to be by them disbursed as the public exigencies may require; and that such receivers and collectors proceed no further in their office, until they be approved of by, and have given to, this Committee, good and sufficient security for a faithful return of such moneys when collected.

XIII. That the Committee be accountable to the County for the application of all moneys received from such public officers.

XIV. That all these officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their several constituents.

XV. That this Committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to any or all of these officers thus appointed and thus acting, on account of their obedience and conformity to these Resolves.

XVI. That whatever person shall hereafter receive a commission from the Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country, and upon information being made to the Captain of the Company in which he resides, the said Company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before two Select Men of the said Company, who, upon proof of the fact, shall commit him, the said offender, to safe custody, until the next sitting of the Committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.

XVII. That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above Resolves, shall be considered equally criminal and liable to the same punishment, as the offenders above last mentioned.

XVIII. That these Resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress regulating the jurisprudence of the Province shall provide otherwise, or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.

XIX. That the eight Militia companies in the county, provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements, and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province, and this Committee.

XX. That the Committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Doctor Joseph Kenedy to purchase 300 lbs. of powder, 600 lbs of lead, 1000 flints, for the use of the militia of this county, and deposit the same in such place as the Committee hereafter direct.

Signed by order of the Committee.

EPH: BREVARD, Clerk of the Committee.

Charles-Town: Printed by Charles Crouch, on the Bay, the Corner of Elliott Street.

At a Council, held at Fort Johnson, in North Carolina, 25 June, 1775.

Present—

His Excellency, the Governor,
Hon. James Hazell, President,
Hon. John Rutherford,
Lewis De Rosset,
William Dry,
Thomas McGuire, } Esqrs.

His Excellency, addressed the Council in the following terms:

Gentlemen of His Majesty's Honorable Council: The seditious combinations that have been formed in several parts of this Colony and the violent measures they pursue in compelling His Majesty's subjects by various kinds of intimidations to subscribe associations inconsistent with their duty and their allegiance to their Sovereign; the obliging people to frequent Meetings in arms by the usurped authority of Committees, the recent assemblage of a body of armed men in the town of Wilmington for the purpose of awing His Majesty's legal subjects there into submission to the dictates of an illegal and tyrannical tribunal erected there under that name, and the late most treasonable publication of a Committee in the county of Mecklenburg, explicitly renouncing obedience to His Majesty's Government and all lawful authority whatsoever, are such audacious and dangerous proceedings and so directly tending to the dissolution of the Constitution of this Province—that I have thought it indispensably my duty to advise with you on the measures proper to be taken for the maintenance of His Majesty's Government and the Constitution of this Country, thus flagrantly insulted and violated. On my part, Gentlemen, the idea I have of the sacred trust I hold under the King, and my sense of duty to my Royal Master, will suffer me to omit no exertion in my power that may be conducive to these ends, and I trust, Gentlemen, that I may expect from your duty to His Majesty and zeal for his service and the good of your country not only your best advice, but your utmost influence in this alarming conjuncture, to carry into execution most effectually the measures you may advise, for the support of the Rights of His Majesty's crown, for the security and welfare of the people, and for the maintenance of the Laws and Constitution of this Province.

To which the Council replied:

The unhappy situation of this Province renders it impossible for His Excellency to take any other step than those he has already taken to suppress the disturbances he so justly complains of.

* * * * * * * *

30 June 1775.

North Carolina, Fort Johnston.

Governor Martin to Secretary of State.

(*Extract.*)

I beg leave again, my Lord, most heartily to offer my humble service to His Majesty, to raise a Battalion of a thousand Highlanders here, for the restoration of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, I had the honor to hold in the army in the year 1769, when the total loss of my health obliged me to quit the service, and I am the more encouraged to hope for His Majesty's gracious acceptance of my services in a military character at this time, when it becomes essentially necessary to exercise military power in support of the high Civil Office in which His Majesty has been pleased to place me in this Country.

If I am so happy as to meet with His Majesty's approbation of this proposal, I would most humbly beg leave to recommend Mr. Allen McDonald, of Kingsborough, to be Major, and Capt. Alexander McLeod of the Marines, now on half pay, to be First Captain, who besides being men of great worth and good character, have most extensive influence over the Highlanders here, great part of which are their own names and families; and I should flatter myself that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit me to nominate some of the subalterns of such a Battalion, not for pecuniary consideration, but for encouragement to some active and deserving young Highland Gentlemen, who might be usefully employed in the speedy raising the proposed Battalion;—indeed I cannot help observing, my Lord, that there are three or four gentlemen of consideration here, of the name of McDonald, and a Lieut. Alex. McLean late of the Regt. now on half pay, whom I should be happy to see appointed Captains in such a Battalion, being persuaded they would heartily promote, and do credit to His Majesty's service.

The Minutes of a Council held at this place the other day, will make the impotence of Government here as apparent to your Lordship, as any thing I can set before you. The Board have been afraid to take a becoming part, I firmly believe, from apprehensions of personal injury and insult, and accordingly have taken as little notice as possible of the matters I submitted to their consideration. The situation in which I find myself at present, is indeed, my Lord, most despicable and mortifying to any man of greater feelings than a stoic. I daily see indignantly the Sacred Majesty of my Royal Master insulted, the Rights of the Crown denied and violated, his Government set at nought and trampled upon, his servants of highest dignity reviled, traduced, abused, the rights of his subjects destroyed by the most arbitrary usurpations, and the whole Constitution unhinged and prostrate; and I live, alas, ingloriously only to deplore it.

The Resolves of the Committee of Mecklenburg, which your Lordship will find in the enclosed newspaper, surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of this Continent have yet produced; and your Lordship may depend its authors and abettors will not escape, wherever my hands are sufficiently strengthened to attempt the recovery of the lost authority of Government. A copy of these Resolves, I am informed, were sent off by express, to the Congress at Philadelphia, as soon as they were passed in the Committee.

At Wilmington, the principal trading town in this Province, and where there are many British Merchants settled, particularly Scotch, there is a noble honest and dormant spirit nurtured among them, that has as yet given them weight and consequence, and preserved them from injury; of which I shall be able, I make no doubt, greatly to avail myself on a proper occasion.

A Mr. John Ashe, heretofore Colonel of the Militia of the county of New Hanover, but who had lately formally declined that appointment by letter to me, on pretence of age and business, and requested me to appoint another person, appeared at Wilmington a fortnight after such resignation, at the head of a body of between 4 and 500 men, menacing the people above mentioned with military execution, if they did not immediately subscribe an association dictated by the committee, which they had refused until that time; and being interrogated for his authority for such arbitrary proceedings, he pointed to the men he had assembled. His cowardly intimidations of these individuals so far answered his purpose, that they were obliged to sign what their consciences revolted at and abhorred, but it produced the good effect, at the same time, of uniting them more firmly in opposition to such extravagances; and they have since formed themselves into a Company for the purpose of mutual protection and defence.

The South Carolina Congress hath sent recruiting parties into this Province to raise men, but I hope they will be disappointed in their expectation of great succour from hence; and I shall leave no means untried to defeat their purposes: the lenity of Government has been so much to that people that they forget entirely their own weakness and are blustering treason, while Charlestown, that is the head and heart of their boasted Province, might be destroyed by a single Frigate and the country thereby reduced to the last distress. I lament to say it my Lord, and most sincerely grieve to be occasion for it, but I must avow to your Lordship, it is to me at this time evident, and out of all doubt, that reason and argument can never restore the just power and authority of Government in America. The people now freely talk of hostility towards Britain, in the language of aliens and avowed enemies; and I fear the means that British spirit resorts to at last, for the chastisement of her more natural foes, can only now reclaim her most unnatural children in these Colonies to a proper sense of their duty; and I must add too my Lord, that in charity to them and in duty to my King and country, I think myself bound to give it as my sincere opinion, that the rod of correction cannot consistently with the good and interest of either, be well spared, if it is an object to reclaim the Colonies of America to obedience to the just authority of His Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain. Humanity, as well as policy, in my mind, my Lord, urges that the work be set about with the vigour becoming the glorious and invincible spirit of the British Nation and without a moment's delay. Although by my separate despatch of the 18th of May, I had given my humble opinion to your Lordship that the Meeting of the Assembly in this Province, in order to bring under its consideration the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 27th day of February last, while the Philadelphia Congress was sitting, and which was not enjoined by your Lordship's despatches referring to that Resolution, would be to no sort of purpose; yet seeing soon afterwards that His Majesty's Governors in other Provinces had called the respective Assemblies expressly with that design, I issued the writs for calling an Assembly which had been postponed by the advice of the Council on account of the heats prevailing in the Province, at the time of the dissolution of the late Assembly, and the General Elections were accordingly made on the 23rd of last month, since which as your Lordship will see in the minutes of the Council, that Board has upon the principles of my first opinion, stated to your Lordship in my separate despatch above referred to, advised me to prorogue the new elected Assembly, which I have therefore prorogued to the 12th day of September next, before which I have no doubt I shall have good reason to prorogue it further.

I am bound to return your Lordship my best acknowledgments for the attention you have been pleased to give to my representations of the misconduct of the Members of the Council here. At the same time, I must freely own to your Lordship, that I fear it will be difficult to reform that body effectually, at this time. Some of whose delinquency heretofore, I have had the greatest reason to complain, have by their loyal adherance to Government in this time of disaffection, restored themselves to my regard; and I believe it may be found difficult to find fitter people to supercede the others. I must indeed except Mr. Dry, Collector of the Customs at this Port, whose imprudence and absurdity is such as I fear will compel me, in spite of all allowance that I can make for his simplicity and weakness, to disgrace him; his extravagancies as they are continually reported to me by credible authorities, being of a nature that it will be impossible for me longer to overlook, consistently with the duty I owe to the King and to His Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,
My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

JO. MARTIN.

To Sec. of State.

At a Meeting of the Council, on board His Majesty's Sloop Cruizer, in Cape Fear River, on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1775.

Present—His Excellency, the Governor,
James Hasell,
Lewis De Rosset and
John Sampson.

The Governor having informed the Board that he had received advices that the People of the County of Bladen were pursuing the example of the People of Mecklenburg, whose treasonable proceedings he had communicated to the Council at the last meeting, desired the advice of Council on the measures expedient to be taken to counteract such unwarrantable and dangerous extravagances, and to check and prevent the growth of that spirit of disorder which at this time unhappily prevails in great part of the province, and especially in the County of Mecklenburgh, and the counties on the sea coasts, particularly evinced by the meetings which have been held among the people for the choice of military officers, by which they have usurped the undoubted prerogative of the crown, and the frequent assemblings of the people in arms by the invitation of the Officers so illegally constituted.

To which the Council replied:

That it is their opinion that the deluded people of this Province (who have followed the example of the neighboring colonies) will see their error and return to their allegiance, whereas every violent measure must increase the disturbances, and be attended with the most fatal consequences.

James Hassel is of opinion that His Excellency should take every lawful measure in his power to suppress the unnatural rebellion now fomenting in Mecklenburgh, and other parts of the Province, in order to overturn the Constitution and her just prerogative.

Abstract of the Act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company.

The 1st Section provides for the formation of a Corporate Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, under certain conditions prescribed; and Section 2, authorises them to construct a Railroad from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over the Neuse River, in Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route, via Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Sec. 3d appoints Commissioners, at the various proper places, whose duty it shall be to direct the opening of Books for Subscription of Stock, &c., and to sue for and recover all sums of money that ought (under this act) to be received by them.

Sec. 4 and 5 make further regulations as to the operations of the Commissioners, the securing periodical payments on the Stock subscribed, and prescribes the mode for the formation of the Company, besides regulating and organizing meetings of the Stockholders, election of Directors, &c., and provide that from the closing of the books of subscription the subscribers to the stock shall form one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, for the purposes aforesaid, by the name and style of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Sec. 6 makes provision for the perfection of the powers of the Corporation, when one million of dollars shall be subscribed in conformity to the act, &c., and Sec. 7, directs the manner of serving process upon the Company, &c.

Sec. 8. Provides for a General meeting of the Stockholders at Salisbury, as soon as one million of dollars shall have been subscribed, for the election of Directors &c., and Section 9 commits the management of the affairs of the Company to a Board of twelve Directors, Sec. 10 directs the manner of their election, &c.

Sec. 11. That the President of the Company shall be elected by the Directors from among their number, in such a manner as the regulations of the said Company shall prescribe.

Sec. 12. At the first general meeting a majority of all the shares subscribed shall be represented before proceeding to business—if not, provides for adjournment until a regular meeting be held, at which bye-laws, &c, are to be adopted.

Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16, contain general regulations for the government of the Company, making their contracts binding, &c.

Sec. 17. That the Company may have power, and may proceed to construct as speedily as possible, a Railroad, with one or more tracks, to be used with steam power, on the whole line, and may use any section of the Railroad constructed by them before the whole is completed.

Sections 18 and 19—Give exclusive right of conveyance, at such charges as may be fixed on by the Directors; and authorise the Company to farm out their rights of conveyance, &c. and makes them common carriers, &c.

Sec. 20 Gives the Directors power to call for payment of stock in such manner as the interest of the Company may require, due notice being given; and provides, if any stock holder fail to pay, the Directors may sell his stock at auction on ten day's notice, and convey the same, &c., and Sec. 21, makes all the debts of stock holders of equal dignity, &c.

Sections 22, and 23 Provide for the issue of stock transferable, &c., and for the increase of the Capital Stock, to a sum sufficient to construct said road, which sum is left in blank—and provides the mode, &c.

Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, contain provisions for acquiring property, condemning land &c., the usual mode in such cases; and Sections 28, 29, and 30, provide for the security of the rights of owners of lands, femme coverts, persons non compos mentis, &c.

Sections 31, 32, and 33, provide penalties for intrusion, obstructions, damages, &c. to the said Road.

Sec. 34. Directs rules for transportation, &c. on said road.

Sec. 35. Provides for division of the profits, &c.

Sec. 36 That whenever it shall appear to the Board of Internal Improvement of this State, by a certification under the seal of said Company, signed by their Treasurer and countersigned by their President, that one-third have been subscribed for and taken, and that at least five hundred thousand dollars have been paid in, said Board of Internal Improvement shall be, and are hereby authorised, and required to subscribe on the part of the State, for stock in said Company, to the amount of two millions of dollars to the Capital Stock of said Company; and the subscription in the following manner, to wit: the one-fourth part as soon as the said Company shall commence work, and one-fourth thereof every six months thereafter, until the whole subscription in behalf of the State shall be paid. *Provided*, the Treasurer and President of said Company shall, before they receive the said instalments, satisfactorily assure the Board of Internal Improvements, by the certificates under the seal of said Company, that an amount of the private subscription has been paid in equal proportion to the stock subscribed by the State.

Sec. 37. If, in case the present Legislature shall not provide necessary and ample means to pay the aforesaid instalments on the Stock subscribed for on the part of the State, as provided for in the 36th section of this act, then and in that event, the Board of Internal Improvement aforesaid, shall and they are hereby authorised and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the State, not exceeding two millions of dollars, as the same may be needed by the requirements of this act.

Sec. 38. That in case it should become necessary to borrow the money by this act authorized, the Public Treasurer shall issue the necessary certificates, signed by the Comptroller, in sums not less than one thousand dollars each, pledging the State for the payment of the sum therein mentioned, with interest, not exceeding six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, at such times and places as the treasurer may appoint,—the principal of which certificates shall be redeemable at the end of thirty years from the time the same are issued: but no greater amount of said certificates shall be issued any one time, than may be sufficient to meet the instalments required to be paid by the State at that time.

Secs. 39 and 40. Make further necessary regulations concerning said certificates, &c.

Sec. 41 and 42. Pledge the Stock of the State in said Company for the redemption of said certificates; and dividends of profits for the payment of accruing interest, &c—but until such dividends of profit may be declared, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to pay all such interest as may accrue, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and make further regulations for transfer of certificates, &c.

Sec. 43. Provides for the appointment of Directors on the part of the State, &c. and 44 exempts certain officers, servants, &c. of the Company from Military duty.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Sec. 45. Declares that for the purpose of putting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in good order, and of reviving the late Company, certain persons therein named, and the late stockholders of, and obligors for the Road, or any part of them, and such other persons and corporations as may associate with them, are created a body corporate, with the privileges, &c., of the late Company, upon the following conditions:

46. "Whenever the said persons and their associates named in the foregoing section, shall have subscribed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the purposes aforesaid, and shall have expended the same in putting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in full and complete order, with heavy T rail iron, or other iron equally good, not weighing less than fifty pounds to the yard, then one-half of the said Railroad, with all the machine shops, depots, water stations, engines, coaches, cars, and every other property appertaining to the said Railroad, shall be sold, conveyed and transferred to the said subscribers, their heirs and assigns, by the Governor, under the Great Seal of the State; and the said late Stockholders and obligors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, shall be and are hereby declared to be forever released and discharged from all liability to the State, for and on account of the said Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, upon the payment of costs incurred; and the Governor is hereby authorised, and it is declared to be his duty, to suspend the further prosecution of suits brought by the State against the said Stockholders and obligors, until it can be ascertained whether the said subscribers are willing to accept the conditions of the act; and that they shall be allowed two years from the passage of this act to make known their determination to the Governor. And if the terms and conditions of this act shall be accepted, and the work commenced, within two years, and finished within three years from the ratification of this act, then this act shall continue and be in full force for ninety years and no longer.

47. If the conditions of this act are accepted, and the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed by solvent subscribers, to be judged of by the Governor and Attorney General, then, and in that case, the said subscribers shall have lawful authority to mortgage one-half of said Railroad to enable them to obtain the necessary credit to purchase a part of the iron which will be needed for said road.

48. If the subscribers refuse or neglect to accept the conditions of this act, the benefits of the same to be granted another association who may agree to comply with said conditions.

49. Specifies the terms of a connexion at Weldon with the Roanoke Railroad Company, or the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.

50. Reserves power in the Legislature to regulate intercourse between the North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

51. Provides appropriations for Neuse and Tar rivers.

52. Provides for effecting the junction at Raleigh.

53. "All the works hereby required of the N. Carolina Railroad Company shall be executed with due diligence; and if they be not commenced within three years after the ratification of this act, and finished within two years after the period of commencement, then this charter shall be forfeited."

Estimate of the cost of relaying the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad with T iron, weighing 56½ lbs. to lineal yard:

306,240 yds. in Railing, of 87 miles lineal, 17,379 lbs., 56½ to lineal yard, for 87 miles, 7,758 tons, at $50 per ton	$387,920 78
183,744 Sills, at 20 cents each, to be placed 30 inches from centre to centre	36,748 20
367,488 spikes, 2 to the pound, 183,744 lb. 6 cents	15,021 64
153,120 yds. laying sills and railing, 25c. per yd.	38,280 00
10 Turnouts for Depots, 240 yards each; laying the sills and rails, at 25 cts. per yd. to be laid with the iron now used,	600 00
Warehouse at Gaston,	5,000 00
For repairing dirt-work,	25,000 00
	$481,580 18
Cost of T iron per mile,	$4,458 93

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THYATIRA.

Not one of the seven churches which was in Asia; albeit to us like the Thyatira of old in this chief respect—we know more of its dead than of its living, and but little of either.

In the eastern part of Rowan county, in the bosom of a dense forest of oaks, and approached by an avenue half a mile long from the public road, stands the old Presbyterian church of Thyatira. Early in the morning—a calm dewy morning in September—while our hostess on the road was preparing breakfast, we walked out to it. The building is framed and weather-boarded in the simple style of country church architecture, very spacious, and kept in good repair.

The burying-ground is situated at the foot of the hill—literally in the valley, and in the midst of the silent overshadowing woods. It comprises some three or four acres, enclosed by a high stone wall, and is entered through an iron gate. This old grave-yard looked indeed like a "city of the dead," with its long rows of white stones—the monuments of affection and respect which have from time to time been placed there during the last century and the present. Wild grass grew rank and tall; the lowly grape-vine spread out its green and matted masses of foliage; and the withered petals from many a rose-bush were scattered around the tombstones—lit emblems of the frailty of mortal beauty and the fleeting nature of earthly affection.

Among the names once distinguished by the public regard, is that of Francis Locke, inscribed upon a monument taller and more costly than its neighbors;—the epitaph upon the marble is a few lines longer than the "short and simple annals of the poor"—and that is all we now hear of the fame and virtues of a man who did the state some service in a generation which has passed away. Near the centre of the ground is a plain and very lowly stone bearing this inscription—"Samuel Eusebius McCorkle, D. D.; born Aug. 23, 1746; dedicated Oct. 15, 1775; died Jan. 31, 1811"—an old pastor, if we mistake not, who "served his day and generation" here, and was laid down to his rest among his own people. And a multitude beside are gathered to their last sleep in this quiet resting place.

Alone there in the early morning—in that "valley of the shadow"—in the deep silence of the forest; with strange but kindred dust beneath every step, and unknown names, and ancient dates, and warning epitaphs, presented to the eye as it turned from stone to stone,—who would not confess a feeling of solemnity and awe in this rural metropolis of death?

Turning to depart—the first rays of the rising sun were glancing through the foliage of the old oaks, and over the mossy stone wall, and through the rusty bars of the iron gate, and resting upon the white tomb-stones, and flickering among the dew-laden vines. It was a smile of heaven upon the repose of death—a day-dawn "on the night of the grave"—a beautiful type of that Morning when the redeemed shall awake to the resurrection of Life:—

"See Truth, Love and Mercy in triumph descending,
And nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom;—
On the cold cheek of Death, Smiles and Roses are blending,
And Beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

It has ever been fashionable with our people to complain of the taxes. Now, what is the reason that so many of them leave the State and go where taxes are twice—thrice—treble as high as they are here? It is because the high taxes, in the States to which they go, make the people richer by giving them improved and constantly improving facilities to market.—Reflect on this.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A strong Case of Conscience.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist states that one of the banks in that city received by letter post marked Columbus, Georgia, dated 31st January, 1849, the sum of two hundred and five dollars, of which the writer states, "It is believed to belong to said institution, and not feeling that my title it absolutely clear, and desiring hereafter to live and die with a conscience void of offence, I return the money herein enclosed."

There a thousand or two persons on our books whose consciences would be in a decidedly better condition, for life or death, if they would take a hint from the honest Georgian above.—*Observer.*

Woman's "Empire State" is matrimony. Here she is always in the majority—always reigns, and sometimes storms.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.

We invite the particular attention of the reader to the remarks of Mr. Stephens, which will be found below, and to the reply of Mr. Wilmot. There has never, as far as we have heard, been the slightest doubt expressed of the veracity of the latter gentleman, in all the angry discussions with which his name has been connected. Until it can be shown, therefore, that he is unworty of credit, we are bound to believe that he states the truth, according to all the recognised rules of evidence.

The public will not entertain a doubt of the entire truth of this statement, and the attitude in which it will place the President before the world, will be anything but enviable. That he has, all along, been practising a gross deception, either upon his own particular friends, at least that portion of them who voted with Mr. Wilmot, cannot admit of a moment's doubt. Take either horn of the dilemma, and his character for fair dealing, must suffer in the estimation of all men, who regard candor as a virtue. The party, of which he has been the head for the last four years, have undertaken to set themselves up as the peculiar guardians of Southern rights. In spite of his having signed the Oregon bill, thereby formally renouncing all opposition to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, they have fiercely and angrily maintained that he was with them. Though admitting that the right to introduce slavery into California was a mere abstract right, and that a thousand obstacles would always intervene to prevent its ever assuming a practical form, they have professed to think this abstraction so essential to the preservation of their liberties, that they have manifested a disposition to sever the Union, rather than resign it, even to the ninth part of a hair. In all the violent heat and agitation which has ensued, they have been encouraged, either by him, or those who were supposed to be most intimately in his confidence. The danger to the Union, resulting from the peculiar state of affairs, arising out of this heat and agitation, has been so imminent as to appal even the most sanguine. If the President really entertained the sentiments ascribed to him by Mr. Wilmot, how can he account to his country, to the civilized world, and to God, for encouraging the storm which he had it in his power to have allayed by a word of his mouth? Can any party advantage be deemed of sufficient importance, to counterbalance the awful catastrophe, which might have ensued, and the occurrence of which was far from being beyond the reach of probability?

If, on the other hand, his sentiments have always been such as his Southern friends have uniformly represented them to be—if he really believes the Wilmot Proviso to carry along with it, the danger to Southern rights, with which it is represented to be fraught—if he regards it as a monster in Legislation so hideous, that its introduction would justify a dissolution of the Union—how can he account to Mr. Wilmot for the deliberate deception practised upon him? Nay, how can he account to the country for tampering in this trifling way, with elements so dangerous?

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1849.

Mr. Stephens followed Mr. Buckner on the "protocol," denying the right of the President and Senate to make any such treaty looking to an appropriation by the House to carry into effect its provisions; contending further that the article of the amended treaty is in conflict with the explanations of the protocol, and declaring that he would not vote for the appropriation until the questions growing out of the war with Mexico were satisfactorily adjusted. He alluded to conversations had by a gentleman from Pennsylvania—Mr. Wilmot—when the $3,000,000 bill was first before Congress, in reference to the Wilmot proviso, at which it had been stated by the President that he was not in favor of extending the area of slavery. And he then proceeded to argue that the President had cheated his friends and the people throughout his administration, and he believed that he had intended also to cheat the people of the South.

Mr. Wilmot made a statement in reference to a part of Mr. Stephens's remarks, which he had not heard; not having been then in the hall. He had had no conversation with the gentleman from Georgia at the present session. He did, however, have a conversation with the President when the $3,000,000 bill was under consideration in the House, and the President had remarked that his (Mr. W.'s) proviso was giving him great difficulty, as he had no doubt that he would effect a peace with Mexico if the $3,000,000 were voted. He (Mr. W.) expressed doubts; when the President replied that he (the President) was better informed on the subject than he (Mr. W.) could possibly be. He (Mr. W.) then remarked that he should be just as well satisfied to obtain an expression of Congress, in any other form, declaring that Slavery should not be extended to territory acquired from Mexico, and then suggested that it might be done by Joint Resolution.

The President then said, "Mr. Wilmot bring it forward—it will not be unpopular in Mississippi." He (Mr. W.) was surprised, at the time, that he referred to Mississippi, but made no reference to Tennessee, his own State. And, with much earnestness of manner, he (the President) further stated that he "did not wish to see slavery extended beyond its present limits" He (Mr. W.) had informed a gentleman of South Carolina, (Mr. Woodward,) at the time, of this conversation, and he had also informed the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) near the close of the last session. But he had objected to any use being made of it in the House, because he did not wish to place himself in the position of a retailer of conversations. He did not regret, however, that it had now been alluded to by the gentleman from Georgia. Before God, he re-affirmed the statement which he had now made was the substance of the conversation.

Extraordinary Development.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following statement:—

Diplomatic Smuggling.—We have seen a letter from one of the Northern European capitals, in which is disclosed a fact most humiliating to our country. It is alleged that the diplomatic representative of the United States at one of the Northern courts, having been for some time suspected, has at length been detected in smuggling British goods—laces, calicoes, &c.—to the amount of 20,000 rix dollars; supposed to be a joint concern with some traders in the capital referred to.

The ten large boxes containing the goods were represented by the diplomatic gentleman to contain only supplies for his own family, such as sugars, &c.; but one of them was *accidentally* broken open in the Custom House, and the discovery was made. The Custom House authorities took possession of the whole.

The discovery is said to have produced the deepest mortification among the American residents.

"Have you got a letter for my boss?" "Who is your boss?" "The one that I works for." "What's his name you idiot?" "Robert Brown, sure." "There's none here for him." "It ain't for him I want's it; it's a letter for myself, but I asks for him bekase his name is better known than mine."

Don't touch the lute when drums are sounding. A wise man remains silent while fools are speaking.

Agricultural Products of the United States.—According to the last Report of the Patent Office, the sum total of the agricultural products of the United States for 1848 are stated as follows: Bushels of wheat, 126,364,600; bushels of barley, 6,220,050; bushels of oats, 185,500,000; bushels of rye, 32,452,500; bushels of buckwheat, 12,538,000; bushels of Indian corn, 588,150,000; bushels of potatoes, 114,475,000; tons of hay, 15,735,000; tons of hemp, 20,330; rolls of tobacco, 218,909,000; pounds of cotton, 1,066,000,000; pounds of rice 119,199,500, and pounds of sugar 200,000,000. The largest quantity of wheat was raised by Ohio; bushels 20,000,000; largest quantity of barley by New York, bushels 4,300,000; largest quantity of oats by Ohio, bushels 30,000,000; largest quantity of rye by Pennsylvania, bushels 13,500,000; largest quantity of buckwheat by Pennsyl

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1849.

Notice to Debtors to this Office.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Richmond, and Robeson, authorized to settle accounts with persons owing this office, who are respectfully requested to meet him during those Courts.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.—The Chairman of the Plank Road Commissioners has called a Meeting of the citizens of this town, and others interested, at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. We trust that we need not urge any one who feels an interest in the prosperity of this town to attend, and unite in such measures as shall insure success to this favorite enterprize.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, 3 P. M., Feb. 23, 1849.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday. She left Liverpool Feb 10th. Cotton continued in demand, with large sales. During the week ending the 2d, 68,000 bales were sold, of which 31,000 were American. South American advanced ¼d per pound since the 2d. The article continues firm, with active importation. Fair Uplands and Mobile 4¼d; fair Orleans 4¾d. Breadstuffs steady. Decline in Corn. Stocks still improving, and Money plenty.

BALTIMORE, 3½ o'clock P. M., 23d.

United States 6 per cent. Stocks advanced ½, and looking up. American Flour, best Western Canal, 26 and 27 shillings. Corn 30 to 32 shillings. Wheat, American White, 7 shillings 3d per 70 lbs; Red, 6s to 6s 7d. Cured provisions firm, good prices.

In France there had nearly happened another revolution. But the republican clubs in Paris had been closed, and things had become more settled.

Sir H. L. Bulwer has been appointed Minister to the United States.

S. P. Chase, free soil Whig, elected to U. S. Senate from Ohio, [in place of Allen, Loco.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24, 1849.

At New York to day, Cotton firm. Sales 1000 bales at ¼ cent. advance since the arrival of the Steamer. Stocks advancing. Groceries advancing. Provisions slack. Flour little changed.

Since the above was in type, we have received more particular accounts, as follows:—

Since the 2d of February the market has been firm and active, and the sales amount to 61,120 bales, of which speculators have taken 12,500, and exporters 6,500 bales. The imports during the two weeks are 65,000 bales, of which 52,000 are from the United States.

Cured provisions, ashes, naval stores, and other articles of American production are in fair demand at remunerating prices.

Iron and tin plates continue in very active demand, and had further advanced.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are decidedly encouraging. Holders of goods are firm and sanguine as to good spring trade.

Money continues plentiful, and the first class bills have been readily discounted as low as 2 per cent. The stock of bullion steadily increases.

France.—Immediately after the sailing of the Niagara, intelligence was received in England that the breach between the Assembly and the Parliament had widened into a fearful breach.—A real or sham plot was disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris again assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by 80,000 men, and Gen. Changarnier plainly intimated that the first barricade that was attempted to be raised would be the signal for a general slaughter.

Whether the Red Republicans were surprised or unprepared to cope with the extensive military arrangements concerted, certain it is that Paris for a few days trembled on the verge of a new revolution. The issue, which can scarcely be doubted, as Marshal Beageaud was despatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command Bourges during the state trials, but with no less object than that of overawing the Red Republicans in Paris.

The difference between the Guard Mobile and the Army of the Line only added fuel to the flame, which hourly grew in intensity. The motion for getting rid of the propositions to dissolve the National Assembly was only defeated by a narrow majority of 416 to 405. Since that vote, greater tranquility prevailed, and once more we have to announce that the struggle passed off without mortal strife. Numerous arrests were, however, made.

In the National Assembly, on the 26th ult., the minister of the interior announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present a bill against the clubs. The Assembly had already enacted severe penalties with the view to prevent excesses, and remove the dangers alarming society. The Government had ordered a number of the clubs to be closed in the Capitol and Departments, and denounced offenders to the tribunal.

It was impossible that public confidence could be restored while the clubs were permitted to exist. They formed a State within the State, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

England.—The Parliament was opened by the Queen with quite a lengthy speech, not sufficiently important to telegraph. The speech places the fact beyond doubt that the Government have no idea of stultifying their past free trade doctrines, but are resolved to steadily carry out their principles to their final consummation.

The California excitement is dying away.

General Taylor arrived at Washington on Friday last. He has been received with great enthusiasm, every where on his route from Baton Rouge. The papers give long accounts of his reception at Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Madison, Indiana, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, &c. At each place he was addressed in a complimentary speech, and replied briefly, modestly, and sensibly.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.—The only thing which is as yet certain in regard to the constitution of the Cabinet of the next President, is, that the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON is to be the Secretary of State. Mr. Clayton has long been a very distinguished Senator in Congress from the State of Delaware, and his selection is undoubtedly creditable to the good sense of Gen. Taylor, and a good augury for the success of his Administration. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"The approbation of the selection, by General Taylor, of the Hon John M. Clayton for Secretary of State, in this quarter, is loud and deep and very general, not only with the Whigs, but with their political opponents. Mr. Clayton is emphatically a great man, with a clear head, a sound judgment, a ready pen, and an eloquent tongue. He is every inch a Whig, a Whig of the right stamp and the right school. No political bigotry, no low, grovelling, political chicanery, no sectional prejudices find a place in his patriotic heart. He shows his colors freely and maintains the great Whig principles openly, honestly and above-board."

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that the letter received by Mr. Clayton, offering him this appointment, is the first that ever passed between them.

We regret to learn, that Mr. Crittenden has declined to take office in the Cabinet, which was offered to him at Frankfort by Gen. Taylor in person.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.—The following deserved compliment to this gentleman is copied from the last letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:—

"Among the members of the present Congress who decline a re-election to the next one, is the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, every inch a gentleman and every inch a whole-souled Taylor Whig. Every body here who knows him will regret his absence from Congress, where for the last six years, he has been so much a general favorite, even though he should be sent Minister to Spain, to relieve the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of the same State, now luxuriating at the Court of Madrid."

THE END OF POLK-ISM.—Saturday next, the 3d of March, will be the last day of the Administration of James K. Polk! The following Monday will witness the installation of a very different sort of man, and the beginning, as we most sincerely and confidently hope, of a very different era in our government.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that Mr. Polk's career should terminate with an exposure, by one of his own political party, of an act of duplicity.—We refer to the statement of Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, of the substance of a conversation held by him with the President two years ago. Mr. Polk then informed Mr. Wilmot, that "he did not wish to see slavery extended beyond its present limits," and urged him to bring forward in a distinct resolution, the Wilmot proviso, which he said would not be unpopular even in Mississippi.

It is such acts of duplicity as this, which have marked the whole course of the President, from the very first day he went into office, (when he informed a Senator of his own party that he would negotiate with Texas instead of admitting her by Mr. Tyler's mode,) that have lost him the confidence of all parties at Washington, so that it is notorious that he has not now, and has not had for a long time past, half a dozen friends in both Houses of Congress.

Apart from this mere personal objection to Mr. Polk, we consider his administration to have been marked by more and greater assaults upon the Constitution, than those of all our former Presidents together, and this is saying a great deal when we remember Gen. Jackson. His usurpations have been, perhaps, the natural fruits of those of Gen. Jackson. We do not intend now to recapitulate them. They have been already exposed, and the country has passed judgment of condemnation on them. But we do intend to rejoice, with sincere joy, on the end of his reign, and the succession of a man, who, as we firmly believe, will do all his duty, and no more than his duty, in administering the government of this great Nation. That his career may be such as to promote the true glory and happiness of the people, and to cement the Union of these States, will be the prayer of every patriot, to whatever party he may belong.

Since the above was in type, the Union of Friday last has come to hand, and instead of the positive contradiction of Mr. Wilmot by the President himself, which we had been led by various statements to expect, we find a long editorial of the Union, in which the statement of Mr. Wilmot is not denied, though he is said in general terms to have misapprehended the President. No pretence is made of authority from the President to make even the *argument* by which the Union attempts to do away with the positive statement of Mr. Wilmot. The burthen of the article is, that Mr. Polk expressed to many persons his hostility to the Wilmot proviso. This no one ever thought of denying. The very charge is, that he was guilty of duplicity in opposing the Proviso among its enemies, and favoring it with Mr. Wilmot. The Union passes over in silence the President's declaration to Mr. Wilmot, that he was not in favor of any further extension of slavery, and that even Mississippi would not be opposed to the Wilmot proviso.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—A very extraordinary misapprehension has been permitted to exist in the public mind in regard to a recent letter of Mr. Bancroft, U. S. Minister in England, to Gov. Swain. That letter has been universally understood and described, by the papers in this State and elsewhere, as referring to the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of the 20th of May, 1775, and as establishing beyond question the authenticity of that paper. But we are now astonished to learn, for the first time, that Mr. Bancroft had no reference to that paper, but to a series of 20 Resolutions adopted by "the Committee of the County" of Mecklenburg, on the 31st of May, 1775,—eleven days after the date of the Declaration—which Resolutions will be found in another part of this paper. How this misapprehension was produced, or why it has been suffered to exist for two months past, seems to us to require explanation from some quarter.

We have received the following letter from a source entitled to great respect:—

My dear Sir: I write to ask you if there be no way of keeping our History reading public from being led entirely astray by Mr. Bancroft's letter to Gov. Swain? The controversy respecting the Declaration of 20th May 1775, is *in statu quo*,—if the arguments *against* it be not gaining strength. Mr. Bancroft's letter refers to a set of resolutions set forth on the 31st of May 1775. They were first found in Charleston by Dr. Johnson, in a paper of that time;—they were copied and sent to Gov. Swain, and by him forwarded to Mr. Bancroft, to aid him in his historical researches. So Mr. B. found that others had preceded him in what he thought was a capital discovery. These Resolutions are twenty in number—and I think far more creditable to their authors than the famous Declaration—for they clearly show them to have been excited by no restlessness of authority —they provide minutely for the preservation of social order, till a general government was established. They not only declare Independence virtually, but they provide for its maintenance.

I reckon that our much vaunted Declaration of the 20th must be given up—for if in one hand we take these 20 Resolutions, and in the other the letters of the survivors as published in the State pamphlet, I think that every one not committed to a foregone conclusion will see that the witnesses wrote under an impression produced by the 20 Resolutions—especially Gen. Graham. After all, the adoption of these latter as the proofs of our early and steadfast stand in favor of Liberty will postpone our claims but eleven days.

My anxiety on this subject arises from a desire to prevent the History of the efforts of our forefathers from being confused by controversy about unimportant points, and to relieve it from the uncertainty which must follow from taking up and obstinately defending several different points. As I understand the matter, the authenticity of the Declaration has always rested on this question, to which there is no testimony—Did McKnitt Alexander give Gen. Davie a copy of the Declaration before his house was burnt, or after it? Have you seen an answer to this question? If the copy was given after the fire, and from memory, of course we must tack the letters on to the 20 Resolutions.

P S. A friend has just told me that the 20 Resolutions are published in the last Register. You can now juge whether it be worth while to enter a caveat on this matter. Dr. Foote, in his "Sketches," claims both the Declaration and the Resolutions!!!

Unfortunately, our copy of the State pamphlet, embodying the testimony in favor of the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration, was destroyed by fire in 1845, and we have sought in vain for another. But the impression is very strongly fixed on our mind, that the testimony there given is direct and positive, and sustained by much circumstantial evidence. We think, moreover, that the manner of these 20 Resolutions themselves, shows that there had been previous action. For instance, we are not told by the Resolutions how the Committee which adopted them was constituted, but simply, that on "this day the Committee of this County met and passed the following Resolutions." Now there must have been some previous organization of this Committee. And by turning to the Mecklenburg Declaration, adopted eleven days before, we find it plainly enough, in the last paragraph of that instrument, as follows:—

"That it is further decreed, that all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to the regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a justice of the peace, in the character of a committee man, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province."

The testimony, as well as we remember it, established, that by the recommendation of Thomas Polk, Colonel of the County, every militia District in the County elected Delegates to a Convention which assembled in Charlotte on the 20th of May. These Delegates constituted themselves a standing Committee of Civil officers. In their names, as signed to the Declaration, we find that of Eph. Brevard, who signs the 20 Resolutions as Secretary. All the testimony, if we recollect aright, showed that John McKnitt Alexander was Secretary to the Convention which declared Independence, and yet to these 20 Resolutions we have the name of Eph. Brevard as Secretary.—This shows that they were different meetings. A copy of the Declaration was found among the papers of Gen. Wm. R. Davie, and it is embodied in a Memoir left by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, who was a spectator of the whole proceeding, and who gives the names of the officers and members of the Convention.

There is internal evidence of the genuineness of the Declaration in the following second paragraph:

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington."

Now we think it very clear, that if this paper had been written *after* Mr. Jefferson's Declaration of July 4, 1776, (as he was anxious that the world should believe, since it contained several of the most forcible and beautiful expressions which appear in his,) is it at all probable that this reference would have been made to the battle of Lexington? That battle took place on the 19th of April, 1775. The news of it, as Gen. Graham and others testify, had just reached Charlotte on the 19th of May, (for it took a long time for mails to travel at that day.) It was the only battle they had heard of, and therefore they state it as one of their grievances. But, if this Declaration had been trumped up after Mr. Jefferson's, the battle of Lexington would have formed but one of many in which the blood of American patriots had been shed.

There is another circumstance to show the authenticity of the Declaration. In Dr. Foote's Sketches we find copied a paper prepared by John McKnitt Alexander, dated Sept. 1, 1775, (now in the possession of Gov. Graham,) in which occurs the expression, "that the late Province of North Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State." The similarity of language to that used in the Declaration is significant.

We have written the above hastily, and hope that some one capable of thoroughly investigating the subject, will favor us with further facts and arguments.

ARRESTED.—We learn that three gentlemen of this place, on Saturday afternoon last, while searching the swamps about a mile and a half from the residence of Mr. Eccles, came upon a camp occupied by three runaway negroes, a woman and two men. The negroes were pursued into the swamp, and the woman captured; the men succeeded in making their escape, one of the party snapping both barrels of his gun at them.

In and around the camp was found about a two horse wagon load of plunder—clothing, provisions, &c. A loaded rifle was also found, supposed to have been taken from the house of Mrs. O'Hanlon; and the dress worn by the woman is said to have been taken from the same place.

The men were identified as being George, the property of Mr. Neill McPhaul of Robeson county, (advertised in this paper,) and Dave, the property of Mr. Currie, likewise of Robeson. The woman belongs to Mr. C. J. Campbell, of this town.

Gold in North Carolina.—A letter from Monroe, N. C., to a gentleman in this city, (says the Charleston Courier,) dated 17th inst., gives the statement that four men found, in Union county, *twelve and three quarter pounds of gold* on the Thursday and Friday preceding. Others were finding gold in more or less quantity every day. Gold was found within eight miles of Monroe. The discovery of this rich metal had given an impulse to business in that section of country, and things were looking up.

If North Carolina mines should continue to yield as plentifully as is above indicated, some of the adventurers to California may change their destination to a point nearer home, where they will be enabled to convert their treasure into coin with more facility, and where there will be no danger of suffering for want of provisions or clothing.

Some fine specimens of gold have been found in Montgomery county, Maryland, and again in Essex county, New Jersey.

CALIFORNIA.—A great struggle is going on in Congress in relation to the mode of governing the newly acquired territory. It is evident that no bill to admit it into the Union as a State can pass, for, besides other objections, the House will insist upon the Wilmot proviso, to which the Senate will not agree. In this state of things, several propositions are before the Senate to provide some species of government, and to incorporate the provision in the General Appropriation Bill, so that if the one fails the other must fail also, and thus the wheels of government be stopped. It is supposed that the Senate will insert some such provision in that bill; that the House will tack on to it the Wilmot Proviso, to which the Senate will refuse its assent, and that a struggle will ensue as to which House shall recede. A few days will show the result.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH.—The Anniversary of this event was remembered in this town, as it always is, on Thursday last, by a parade of the Independent and Rifle Companies, and the firing of salutes.

We learn that it is always a marked day at the University of North Carolina. This is right. The young gentlemen there, as every where, should be brought up with a reverence for the name of WASHINGTON.

We take this occasion, before the close of the present Congress, to return our thanks to our Senators, Messrs. Badger and Mangum, and to Messrs. Barringer, Venable, Clingman, King of Georgia, and Evans of Md., of the House, for valuable Public Documents, Speeches, &c., during the session.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—The large amount of specie collected and hoarded by the Sub-Treasury in New York within the last week or two, has had an unhappy effect on the money market in that city, extending its injurious influence to the prices of produce, goods, &c. The specie being drawn from the Banks to pay into the Sub-Treasury, has so diminished the amount in the vaults of the former, that they have been compelled to contract their discounts, and, among other results, Cotton fell about ¼ cent. This caused a corresponding decline here last week.

SAMPSON IS HARD TO BEAT!—So says a friend in that county, who informs us that David Oats, Esq. killed a hog on the 19th inst., which was only 2½ years old, and weighed 602 lbs. net. Our correspondent calls upon farmers in other counties to say, who can surpass this?

There is a firm in Cincinnati which employs very profitably a capital of 10,000 dollars in the singular business of preparing *sausage skins* for the European markets.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 17th, Mr. Foote presented a memorial from Jesse E. Dow and others, praying aid from Congress, by a contract for transporting mails, &c., to a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to the Pacific ocean. He proposes to connect the scheme at Pensacola with the Atlantic line of rail road through Charleston, Wilmington, &c., to Portland, Maine. The memorial was referred.

Mr. Rusk presented a report and bill in favor of an overland mail from St. Louis to California.

On Monday, the whole day was occupied in debate on the appropriation in the Civil Bill for the Coast Survey.

On Tuesday, a memorial from Dr. Page was presented by Mr. Benton, stating, that after twelve years labor he had discovered a mode of applying electro-magnetic power to purposes of navigation and locomotion, as a substitute for steam; and asking that a committee examine his invention. The committee was ordered accordingly, and consists of Messrs. Benton, Phelps, Westcott, Berrien, Dix, Underwood, and King.

A very long debate took place on a motion by Mr. Bell of Tenn. to incorporate in the Civil Appropriation Bill a provision for establishing a State government in California and New Mexico. No question was taken.

On Wednesday, the subject was further debated, and the motion was rejected, 39 to 4, on account of the impropriety of inserting such a provision in an appropriation bill.

Thereupon a proposition by Mr. Walker of Michigan, to organize territorial governments, came up and was debated to the close of the sitting.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster submitted a project for the Government of California and New Mexico, until the end of the next session of Congress. This proposition invests in the President the power to employ the Army and Navy of the United States for the purpose of carrying out the measures that may be adopted, and gives to him the appointment of Judges. The project is proposed to be incorporated in the Civil List Bill. Mr. Dayton also submitted a project in reference to the newly acquired territories, which he proposed to govern as Louisiana was governed when first acquired. The Civil List Bill was not taken up. The Bill authorising the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to emigrants to California was passed. Private Bills were then taken up and acted on.

On Friday, Mr. Rusk submitted a resolution for a Branch Mint in California. Referred.

The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and Mr. Dayton delivered a speech on his amendment. After which Mr. Webster spoke at length. He said that the Senate and the country would bear witness that he had no hand in bringing about a state of things calling for the proceedings the Senate were now engaged in, which showed the impolicy of the territorial acquisitions on our southern border; but the thing was past, and should not be mingled with the present—enough for the day is the evil thereof. It was not prudent to dwell too much on the past, nor was it wise to attempt too much for the future. Our duty now was to give a peaceable government to California; to preserve the lives of the well-disposed residents there; and to restrain evil-disposed. Any government at present must be military, as there were no Courts. He thought these amendments to the appropriation bill should be rejected, that bill passed, and then take up the California question.

No decision was had at the last dates.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, nearly the whole sitting, till half past 10 o'clock at night, was occupied in debate on a bill to provide for paying to Mexico the instalment due to her under the late treaty. The bill was resisted by Mr. Stephens and others. (See a notice, in another column, of Mr. Stephens's and Mr. Wilmot's speeches.)

On Monday, the same subject coming up, Mr. Donnell of N. C. was entitled to the floor, and delivered, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) an able and patriotic argument, handling the great questions which have been argued in this debate, with most decided ability. Mr. Donnell, continues the Patriot, is the youngest member of the House. He looks as young as a boy, with his light complexion, light curly hair, and rather spare form. But young as he looks, and is, he is an honor to the District and the State he comes from.

Mr. Boyden followed with a few remarks, and then the bill was passed 188 to 8, and sent to the Senate.

On Tuesday, Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the coinage of gold dollars. The substitute authorizes not only gold dollars, but double eagles, or $20 pieces. Debate ensued, in which the double eagles were opposed as unnecessary, and the dollar pieces as too easily counterfeited; but the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Clingman, by unanimous consent, presented resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, "respecting slavery in the Territories;" which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Various bills were afterwards acted on.

On Wednesday, the bill directing that the mileage allowance of members be computed by the shortest continued mail route, and restricting appropriations for books, was taken up and passed, by 157 yeas to 16 nays.

Most of the day was devoted to a debate on the bill to reduce postage and abolish the franking privilege. A proposition for a uniform rate of 2 cent postage was rejected, 62 to 61.

On Thursday, the bill to establish the Territory of Minesota was amended and passed. As was also the bill to extend the Revenue Laws over California and New Mexico.

On Friday, nothing of importance.

OUR SENATORS.

The "National Whig," of the 17th inst., contains sketches of the members of the present Senate. We give below those of the Senators of this State.

GEORGE E. BADGER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Of a cheerful temperament and captivating manners as a public speaker, a correct and vigorous thinker, a sound judge of what the law is and ought to be, a diligent public servant, thoroughly learned in all that constitutes the statesman, possessing fine administrative abilities, an elegant and terse writer, eminently practical in his views and public acts, more useful than brilliant in his oratory, of incorruptible integrity, a steady pursuer of the right and intolerant of injustice, happy at repartee, though not sarcastic, fond of wit and an eminent wit himself.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Another veteran in legislation, a prominent actor in the scenes of the Senate which have produced some of our best laws, an orator capable of swaying his equals, bringing to his work as a lawgiver one of the best informed minds of the country, exerting a decided influence over the public councils by the wisdom of his measures and his successful advocacy of their propriety, effectual in his opposition to error on more occasions than one, high minded and honorable and fearless in his public course, and receiving and meriting the confidence of the Senate for his lofty integrity, his eminent abilities as a statesman, and for the wisdom of his counsels.

Counterfeit Money.—Twenty's on the Bank of Cape Fear, Letter A. payable to B. Runyan, dated September, 1845, are in circulation. Also four's on the Bank of North Carolina. Look out.

Weldon Herald.

Distressing Accident.—Mr. James M. Harris, of this City, was accidentally shot in the leg, on Wednesday last, by the falling of a Pistol to the ground and its consequent discharge. The ball, we understand, passed entirely through the leg, below the knee. Though not dangerous, the injury is a very serious one.

Raleigh Register.

"Breaking Ground."—Our citizens held a meeting on Thursday last, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. O. Jeffreys, Henry Nutt, and R. B. Wood, to make arrangements for the due observance of an event which, it is strongly hoped, is to mark an auspicious era in the town's history, that is to say, the "breaking ground" at this end of the line for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—*Wil. Chron.*

The ceremony took place on the 22d.

Small Pox cases.—To prevent the spread of exaggerated reports in regard to the existence of the small pox in Wilmington, we will state what the strict truth is concerning it. Two cases have occurred, both black men, slaves, living in different parts of the town. They were attacked on Friday or Saturday last. It is not known that they have at any time had communication with persons laboring under the disease, and it is therefore a mystery how they contracted it. It is thought, however, that they caught it on board some vessel. They have, we learn, been removed from town.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

President Polk.—It having been stated by the Washington papers that Mr. Polk and family intend visiting New Orleans at the expiration of his term of office, and presume that he will pass through this place on his way, the Commissioners of Wilmington have appointed Messrs. James T. Miller, L. H. Marsteller, and J. G. Wright, a committe to wait upon and request him to stop and partake of the hospitalities of the town.—*Wilmington Jour.*

Death in Prison.—We learn from our Clinton correspondent, that Bryan Sanders, who was charged with kidnapping slaves from Johnston County last summer, died in the Sampson County Jail, on Sunday, the 11th inst., of inflammation of the bowels.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Saratoga and Schenectady Plank Road.—This road is under contract for the whole distance, and is to be finished for the use of the travelling public by the 4th day of July next.

California Gold Stories.—The Chicago Journal is responsible for the following:

That's the Figure.—The nearest figure we have seen to the value of the gold mines, is arrived at by one of the writers from that region, who multiplies Sinbad the Sailor by Baron Munchausen and adds the Arabian Nights to the product, and says even this is not "a circumstance."

Life on the Mississippi.—The Louisville boat E. W. Stephens, on the 3d inst. attempted to make a landing at Memphis, Tenn., while another boat, the Convoy, was lying alongside the wharf. After a storm of words, the captain of the Stephens proceeded deliberately to loosen the fastenings of the Convoy, whose mate, in an endeavor to knock him down, was as coolly himself knocked down by a negro deck hand of the Stephens. A general engagement ensued between the crews of the two boats, in which finally that of the Stephens made off. The Convoy crew pursued, and capturing the negro, gave him a tremendous flogging on the spot, and *then* handed him over to a Justice.

An oyster has been considered, says a contemporary, all the world over, as the most phlegmatic and unsusceptible of all shell-fish; one whose life is divided between gaping and snoozing—the most lethargic, case-hardened, impenetrable being of the whole bivalvular testaceous tribe. The following notice from a Philadelphia paper seems to prove that the oysters have been grossly slandered:

Married, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on the 4th Feb., Mr. Geo. Oyster, of New Jersey, to Margaret, daughter of Abraham Crabb, Esq., of that town.

"No more the Oyster mourns his lonely state,
Although his spouse is but a Crab-*bed* mate!"

A Man Eaten by Rats!—The St. Louis Organ of the 8th inst. has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was *more than half devoured by rats!*

Office-seeking in France.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, since his election as President of the Republic, has received one hundred and forty thousand letters from Paris and the departments. Most of them contain applications for places or for pecuniary relief.

Kissing to some Purpose.—A story has reached our ears, of a singular scheme for raising funds, which was hit upon and put in practice at a donation party held not *more* than a thousand miles off. It appears that some of the kissable ladies present actually allowed their sweet lips to be tasted at the rate of fifty cents a kiss—this being considered a suitable price for the privilege! If we are not misinformed, one gentleman of the party took five dollars' worth!—*Sandwich Observer.*

A Capital Thing.—We give the palm to the following, as the best specimen of an Irish compliment, that we ever did see! We copy from the Louisville, (Ky.) Democrat:

"When the streets of Indianapolis were a perfect glare of ice, a lady pedestrian lost her balance and fell. A genuine son of the Green Isle, on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed: "Faith, ye must be a lovely good lady; for don't the Blessed Book teach us that it is the wicked that stand on slippery places!"

Marriage of two Giants.—A *tall* wedding in *high* life was to have taken place at the American Museum in New York on Friday evening—being no more than the marriage of the Giant and Giantess who have been there for some time past. The former is 27 years of age, stands 8 feet in his stockings and weighs over 500 lbs. The latter is 21 years of age, is nearly 8 feet high and weighs 387 pounds.

Mortality on board the Ship Cambria.—The British ship Cambria, thirteen weeks from Londonderry, has put into Delaware Breakwater in distress. Fifty-seven passengers died on the voyage. The cause of this great mortality is not stated.

An Awful Pause.—After the clergyman had united a happy pair, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth exclaming; "Don't be unspeakably happy!"

Marriages will be fewer the coming year than they have been for years back. A large share of the young marringeable men are, or soon will be, off for California, and the discovery of the gold mines will work the ruin of more girl's prospects than it will the fortunes of the boys.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

It appears from the report of the New York Alms House, that the cost of supporting the city paupers, is ten dollars a week each. The New York Post suggests that they should be boarded at the Astor House, where they could be accommodated at about $7 per week.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., by Miles W. Maske, Esq., Mr. THOMAS Y. H. POND to Miss LAURA ANN SMITH, all of Anson.

On the 14th inst., at Brightsville, S. C., by the Rev. Mr. Newton, THOMAS STUBBS, Esq. to Miss MARY, daughter of John Stubbs, Esq., all of Marlborough District, S. C.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., by Wm. L. Roberson, Esq., Mr. ABNER ROBERSON, to Miss MARY ADELINE, daughter of John R. Izzel, Esq., all of Sampson.

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 13th instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE S. HOWARD, wife of Mr. James F. Howard.

In Anson county, on the 16th instant, Colonel JAMES H. RATCLIFF.

In Sampson county, on the 15th instant, Mr. THOMAS BOON, aged 75 years.

On the 31st ult., in the county of Montgomery, NANCY PARSONS, aged about 80 years, the widow of Joseph Parsons, Esq., late of said county.

This worthy lady was a native of the county in which she died. She had witnessed the early settlement, growth, and population of the county, and had in early life seen much of the privations and sufferings incident to our revolutionary struggle for liberty. Under all circumstances she maintained the reputation of a most excellent woman.

She had for many years previous to her death been an acceptable and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the approach of death she expressed a lively hope of a happy immortality.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 27.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	65 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		13 "	

REMARKS.—Cotton declined last week and most of the sales were at 6 to 6¼. Flour 4 to 4½. Corn 50 to 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round 6 to 6½. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Lard 8 to 8½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 00; Wide 4 75 to 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber—Mill 3 50 to 7 00; Shipping 7 00. Turpentine—Soft 2 25; Hard 1 25 to 1 30. Spirits 27½ to 28 cts. Rosin 60. Tar 1 10 to 1 12½.

At Cheraw, sales of the week about 1000 bales of Cotton, at from 4 to 6¼ cts; very little, however, at the latter price. No change in other articles.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 6¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¼, a decline of ½. This was before the Europa arrived. N. C. Corn 50 to 56. Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Bacon 5 to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,660,692 bales, against 1,246,608 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 21—Steamer Gov'r Graham, with goods for sundry persons.

Feb'y 23—Steamer W B Meares, with Boats Ben Berry and Ready Money in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, Campbell & McMillan, Randolph Manf Co, C T Haigh & Son, J T Bonner, L McKellar, F D Breece, Murchison, Reid & Co, L Holmes, Shelly & Fields.

Feb'y 24—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Ray & Pearce, Cook & Powell, H Erambert, D Johnson, Rockfish Co, Cook & Taylor, E Fuller, S T Hawley & Son, C T Haigh & Son, Phœnix Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, G W McDonald, A C Simpson, Union Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Hall, A M Campbell, J Banks, Brown & James, Dr E Strudwick, J Watson & Co, J Newlin, Rev H McLean, F Davis, Gov'r Manly, J & W Murphy, J T Pope & Co, Wright & McKethan, A F Olmstead, H A London & Co, P McDonald, W L Hall.

Feb'y 26—Steamer Rowan, Capt. Hurt, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for sundry persons in town and country.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.—Schr. Ruby from New York. 16.—Br. Brig James Wellington from St. Thomas; Brig Belle from New York. 17.—Schrs. E. Hinds from New York, Isabella from ditto, Purse from Onslow county. 19.—Brig Tangier from Havana; Schrs. Vine from Nevis, Gen. Boyd from St. Vincents. 20.—Schr. Hornet from New York. 21.—Schrs. Pearl from Jacksonville, Express from ditto, Ira Brewster from N. York, Urania from do.

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be opened in Fayetteville on Thursday the 1st of March, under the direction of the following Commissioners named in said Act, to-wit: James C. Dobbin, Archibald S. McNeill, Benjamin F. Atkins, John D. Cameron, and David A. Ray, or any three of them.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-2w

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP!

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Sheeting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

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100 bushels prime Seed RYE,

for sale cheap by J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 *Pearl St.*
Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

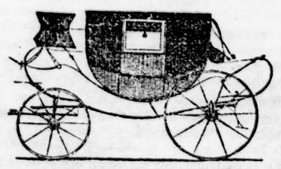
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ **REPAIRING** faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1838, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 21, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 5tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of